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THE FOUNDING OF NEW SWEDEN, 1637-1642.

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(Concluded from page 284.)

Minuit's death was an irreparable loss for the newly-formed company, since it was not easy to meet with as clever a man as the late commander, or one so familiar with American affairs. Nevertheless, regarded from the Swedish point of view, perhaps the event was not greatly to be lamented. That is to say, probably the colonization scheme would never have acquired so national a complexion, if he had remained the leader in it. Blommaert,¹ at least, declares it was the Governor's intention to settle New Sweden with people from his native war-wasted land of Cleves; and it is likely so strong a man as Minuit seems to have been, particularly if he colonized the territory with fellow-countrymen, might have assumed a more independent attitude than would have been compatible with the interests of Sweden.

With reference to the prosecution of the enterprise, thus auspiciously begun, the Swedish partners in the company were from the first agreed; they viewed the question under its national and political aspect, and conceived the great importance the colony might, in such relations, eventually possess. For the future Clas Fleming became special leader of the work in Sweden, a position which he, by this time, likewise held in virtue of his office as President of the College of Commerce, conferred upon him in November, 1637. He and his Secretary in the College, Johan Beyer,² henceforth evinced

¹ Blommaert to the chancellor, November 13, 1638.

² This man was the only paid functionary of the college. When Beyer became postmaster-general in 1642, and Fleming died in 1644, the college was entirely dissolved; in 1651 first begins its existence as a fully-organized authority.

great interest in the young Swedish colony, which may even be said to have been the first and principal work of that body. Their earliest care was to provide a successor for Minuit, and such a person, Fleming believed, was found in the Dutch captain, Cornelis van Vliet, who had been engaged for several years in the Swedish service. It is said in this man's commission from the Admiralty, written in Dutch, and dated at Vesterås, January 26, 1639,¹ that Her Majesty, Queen Christina, had resolved not only to support, but also energetically to prosecute, the expedition to "the Indies," and, full information of the nature of that region not having as yet been furnished, (Minuit not having had time to compose a regular account of his journey,) it was the Royal pleasure that v. Vliet should set out on the *Kalmar Nyckel* for "Virginia," and the territory which had been taken possession of in the King's name by Minuit, and there gain accurate acquaintance with the condition of the country and its inhabitants, it being the Royal purpose to people the land with Swedes. Measures, also, were taken to procure a sufficient number of colonists. At first it was sought to accomplish this through suasion, but the people entertained a repugnance to the long sea-voyage to the remote and heathen land. It is affirmed in the letters of the administration to the Governors of the Provinces of Elfsborg and Värmland,² that no one spontaneously offered to accompany Captain van Vliet. The government ordered these officers, therefore, to lay hands on such married soldiers as had either evaded service or committed some other offence, and transport them, with their wives and children, to New Sweden, with the promise to bring them home again within two years—to do this, however, "justly and discreetly," that no riot might ensue. It was still more difficult, in times so grievous, to obtain funds for the expedition. The thought, at length, was entertained of allowing the Ship and Southern Company to

¹ *Amiralitetets registr. i Sjöförvaltn.s arkiv.*

² Dated August 7 and 8, 1639: *registr. Handl. rör. Skand. Hist.*, xxix. p. 210.

embark their capital in the new association, granting them the same monopoly of the tobacco trade. Blommaert, moreover, and the rest of the Dutch partners were solicited to make a new contribution of money.¹

The Dutch partners of the Company were, however, by no means so ready as the Swedes to proceed with the undertaking. They had regarded it chiefly as a matter of business, and they now complained that it had not been conducted in a business-like manner, but, on the contrary, had grown to so great a size that it had ceased to maintain itself. Affairs had been managed, it was alleged, less in the interest of the partners than in that of the Swedish crown, and, therefore, the Swedish government should assume a part of the cost. Besides, Minit was gone, and, with him, also the confidence with which his personal supervision inspired the Dutchmen. The Directors of the West India Company went so far, at last, as actually to lament Minit's so-called intrusion within their premises, and, inasmuch as the Dutch partners in the Swedish Company were now, at the same time, members of the West India Company, these suffered the reproaches of their countrymen for trammelling them with the Swedes—"they had, although members of the same college, done them more harm than good." Especially did Blommaert encounter many *désagréments* in consequence of his participancy in this affair, and he was, therefore, less willing than before to further the scheme. It was, probably, to remove his countrymen's repugnance to the enterprise, that he sought to lead it into another channel, and directed attention to the advantageousness of the situation of New Sweden for privateering against the Spaniards. The Spanish fleets of Mexico, and their rich cargoes, at that period excited the cupidity of many persons, the more so since the Dutch had the good fortune, in 1628, to intercept the great Spanish silver fleet. New Sweden, thought Blommaert, supplied an excellent point of departure, and place of refuge, for vessels disposed to watch for the Spaniards

¹ Fleming to Spiring and Blommaert, June 8, 1639; Fleming's *Memorial* for Mårten Augustinsson, February 28, 1639. The Oxenstjerna papers.

as they sailed out from Havana. But the Swedish gentlemen would not hearken to these proposals, and pursued plans of trade and colonization as their chief aim.¹

Although the leading members of the Company in Sweden thus resolved to send a fresh expedition to New Sweden as soon as possible, considerable delay occurred before it was ready to set forth, arising from various hindrances attending its preparation. With means advanced by Spiring and Blommaert, the *Kalmar Nyckel* was equipped in Holland for a second journey, and provided with another crew. The vessel was first to go to Gottenburg, to unload and take on board the Swedish emigrants, but her departure was postponed, in order to finish her repairs, as well as in consequence of a commission imposed on Spiring, namely, the lying in wait for, and arrest of a certain imperial ambassador, who was expected to go by sea to Denmark. The person intended must have been Count Kurtz, who, in the spring of 1639, went by sea from Hamburg to Denmark and Poland, for the purpose of entering into political engagements with those kingdoms. As, however, Kurtz embarked in a Danish man-of-war, the plan could not be carried out. At length the *Kalmar Nyckel* left for Gottenburg, where she arrived in June, 1639, and delivered the cargo of tobacco (12,000 pounds) with which she still was laden. Here the vessel lay for fourteen weeks, a detention caused, partly, by the negligence of the new commander, partly, by the difficulty of procuring emigrants, a body of whom, however, were at last assembled, and placed on board, together with cattle, horses, swine, implements for farming, and so forth. The office of Governor at Christina was assigned to Lieutenant Peter Hollender, like the former commander, probably, as his name indicates, also a Dutchman;² and this was, very likely, the expedition which Tor-

¹ Fleming to the chancellor, June 8, 1639; Spiring to the same, November 19, 1638, and July 29, 1639; Blommaert to the same, November 13, 1638, and January 28, 1640. The Oxenstjerna papers.

² His letters are written in German, but with such a blending of Dutch words as equally intimates birth in Holland. He signs himself *Peter Hollender Ridder* (Knight), from whence we may presume he was a nobleman.

killus, the first Swedish clergyman in New Sweden, accompanied to America.¹

The *Kalmar Nyckel* left Gottenburg in the beginning of the autumn of 1639, but had not proceeded farther than the German Ocean when she sprang a leak and was obliged to lay up for repairs at Medemblik. Twice the ship put out to sea, but both times returned in consequence of fresh damages, which entailed still further delay and expenditure of means. At length the ship's crew declared themselves unwilling to sail on such a vessel, and under such a captain as van Vliet. The latter was accused not only of carelessness, but also of dishonesty in victualling the ship, and when Blommaert instituted an examination of the matter, both charges were substantiated. For these reasons van Vliet was removed from his command by Spiring, and another person, named Pouwel Jansen, probably also a Dutchman, was appointed in his stead. Likewise, a new crew was hired. On setting forth the ship had to endure once more the *contretemps* of a violent easterly storm, which on this occasion produced a shoal in the Zuider Zee, rendering it temporarily unnavigable, but finally all obstacles were overcome, and on the 7th of February, 1640, the *Kalmar Nyckel* sailed from the Texel.²

From this time ceases the correspondence between Blommaert and the chancellor, and the former is named no more, either because he went with the expeditions to America, or for some other reason. He died, however, or else left the Swedish service, not long afterwards.³ When the Swedish

The name, however, is not found either in Anrep or in Klingspor and Schlegel. His commission is dated July 1, 1639, and was issued by Kl. Fleming.

¹ This supposition accords with what Ferris, *op. cit.* p. 39, states on the authority of the Rev. Nicholas Collin's notes in the Wicacoa Church Books, namely, that Torkillus who died in September, 1643, died in the fourth year after his arrival. Compare a preceding foot-note (page 210, note ³).

² With regard to the above facts information is derived from Blommaert's letter to the chancellor, dated January 28, 1640, and from Peter Hollender's letter to the same, dated May 13, 1640. The Oxenstjerna papers.

³ On the 21st of July, 1642, it was decreed in the *Råd*, that Appelbom and Trotzig should come to Amsterdam in Blommaert's place, and divide his salary between them. *Rådsprotok.* April 11, 1643, a *Memorial* was

gentlemen resolved to carry on the work of colonization in the interest of their sovereign, they, naturally, became solicitous to eliminate the Dutch influence from the Company. In the minutes of the chamber of accounts for February 20, 1641, it is said, the government had resolved to buy out the Holland partners, "since they are a hindrance to us," with 18,000 *gulden* of the public funds.¹ The same day a letter was sent to Spiring, with the injunction to pay the above sum to the Dutch partners from the Dutch subsidies, on condition they abandoned all further claims.² This, without doubt, was done, and thus the new colony fell entirely into Swedish hands. At the same time the government granted the new Company ("our incorporated Southern Company") a monopoly of the tobacco trade between Sweden, Finland, and Ingermanland.³

Although the Swedish government thus desired to achieve independency of the Dutch in conducting their plans of colonization, they, nevertheless, had no objection to the settlement on their territory of people of that industrious race, provided they subjected themselves to Swedish rule. A number of such persons from the Province of Utrecht, who could not agree with the Directors of the West India Company touching the terms of their establishment in New Netherland, wished instead to emigrate to New Sweden. To this end they first addressed themselves to Spiring, and then sent an agent (Jost van Bogardt?) to Stockholm, to obtain a grant from the Swedish government. The chief promoters of this scheme were certain influential members of the West India Company, probably belonging to the discontented party. It was a Herr van der Horst who first entered into negotiation with the

issued for the old W. Usselinck in the quality of Swedish agent of commerce in Holland. *Registr.*

¹ *Kammararkivet.*

² *Tyska och latinska registr.* We have found no intimation when and in what manner Blommaert received compensation for his individual disbursements.

³ *Privilegium* for the Southern Company of the tobacco trade, dated January 12, 1641, printed in Stiernman, *Saml. af Ekonom. förordn.* ii. pp. 305 *et seq.*; cf. pp. 309, 373.

Swedish authorities, but the grant was transferred from him to one Henrik Hoogkamer and his "associates." These obtained from the Swedish government, January 24, 1640, a so-called "*Octroy und Privilegium*" for founding a new colony in New Sweden. This charter was in imitation of the concessions common with the Dutch West India Company, called "patroonships." It was a kind of feudal system, established on the free soil of America. Hoogkamer and his associates, also called patrons in the grant, were to have the right to take up land in New Sweden on both sides of the Delaware, at a distance of from four to five German miles from Christina. They were to hold this territory under the protection of the crown of Sweden, as hereditary property, and exercise upon it both superior and inferior judiciary authority; they might found cities, promulgate statutes, appoint functionaries to office, enjoy unrestrained exercise of the so-called reformed confession, and freely follow professions and trades—all on the following conditions: they were to recognize the suzerainty of the crown of Sweden, and pay as tribute three imperial guilders for every family settled there; they were to have a care of the religion, instruction, and conversion of the savages; must employ in commerce and navigation vessels, only, built in New Sweden; after the expiration of ten years of freedom from taxation were to pay five per cent. on all exports and imports, besides a certain impost for the defence of the land; and, finally, were required to use Gottenburg as the place for bonding all goods shipped by them to Europe. These were, it is perceived, a portion of the privileges of the South Sea Company. Simultaneously with the charter, the government granted, also, a passport for the ship *Freedenburg*, which was to transport the Dutch settlers to New Sweden, as well as a commission ("*Bestallungsbrief*") for a certain Jost van Bogardt, as Swedish agent in New Sweden, without doubt specially for the Dutch colony established there, for he is referred to afterwards in that capacity. This Bogardt was, likewise, the leader of the Dutch expedition; he arrived with it in New Sweden on the 2d of November, 1640, and settled

with his people three or four (Swedish) miles below Christina.¹

In the meanwhile, after a short voyage, the Second Swedish Expedition had arrived on the 17th of April, 1640, at Christina.² Here they found the colony brought out by Minuit in

¹ Blommaert to the chancellor, January 28, 1640. Spiring to the same, July 23, 1639. *Memorie van de Heer Hoochcamer om den Heer Resident Spieringk te verthoonen*, with Spiring's *Gegenbedenken* upon it. The privilege, the passport, and the commission for Boogardt in the *tyska och lat. registr.* P. Hollender to the chancellor, December 3, 1640. The Oxenstjerna papers. Cf. Hazard's *Annals*, pp. 51 *et seq.*

² Although, unfortunately, no list of the colonists, who came to New Sweden in the First or Second Swedish Expeditions, has yet been found, the Royal Archives at Stockholm contain a "*Rulle der Volcker so in New Schweden den 1 Martij anno 1648 noch in Leben sein gewesen*," which mentions certain persons as having "crossed the ocean in the *Kalmar Nyckel* in 1639," of the number, evidently, of those who emigrated with Minuit and Hollender, in point of fact in 1638 and 1640. These are as follows:

Anders Svensson Bonde, born in Sweden in 1620; settled June 20, 1644, at Tinicum, employed in "making hay for the cattle" and in sailing Governor Printz's "little yacht;" and March 1, 1648, gunner at New Gotenburg. In 1680 he was living at "Kingsess," and in 1693 was assessed as the wealthiest inhabitant of Philadelphia County west of the Schuylkill. He owned land in Calkoons and Carkoons Hooks, and in 1694 resided on an island, bearing his name, in Minquas Creek, where he died before June, 1696, leaving a widow, Anneka (who died in 1713), and six sons and four daughters, who perpetuated his family under the cognomen of Boon.

Per Andersson, occupied in 1644 in the same place and manner as Bonde, continuing to sail the Governor's yacht in 1648.

Anders Larsson Daalbo, in 1644 cultivating tobacco on a plantation near the Schuylkill, and in 1648 provost, and in 1658 lieutenant in the colony. For some of his descendants see page 337.

Sven Larsson, in 1644 engaged like Daalbo, in 1648 described as "mason."

Peter Gunnarsson Rambo, in 1644 cultivating tobacco for the Company on the plantation at Christina, in 1648 described as "freeman." He held several offices under the Dutch and English Governments on the Delaware, and died in Philadelphia County, Pa., in 1698, being the last survivor of the first two colonies. He had four sons and two daughters, all of whom were married and left posterity. For further reference to him see a foot-note on page 94.

Sven Gunnarsson, in 1644 occupied like Rambo, in 1648 a freeman. He must have been accompanied by his wife and eldest son, since the latter,

good condition. It is true, the report of Governor Kieft to the Directors of the West India Company makes the statement that the settlers in New Sweden were much distressed, seeing they had heard nothing from home for a whole year, and had even determined to leave the place, and betake themselves to New Amsterdam, but were prevented by the arrival of a Swedish vessel the day before that set for their departure: this does not very well accord, however, with the same Kieft's complaint, that the Swedish colony had caused a loss of about 30,000 florins to the trade of the West India Company, for such an admission evinces considerable activity.¹ The settlers themselves, unfortunately, furnish us with no account of the mode in which they passed the time after Minuit took leave of them: of this period we have only discovered a single manuscript memento, a half-decayed "*Schuldt Boeck*," or account-book, kept by Henrik Huyghen from the year 1638.² We feel assured, however, that the arrival of the fresh colony could not fail to strengthen the Swedish settlement on the Delaware, although the new emigrants do not seem to have been numerous, or of the best description. At least, the commander, Peter Hollender, complains in his letters to the chancellor that the colonists were too few in number, and little skilled in husbandry and handicraft: "no more stupid,

known as Sven Svensson, was born in Sweden. He had two younger sons, born here, and, with these three, obtained from Alexander d'Hinojossa, the Dutch Governor, a patent for land on the west side of the Delaware, above "Moyamensings kil," dated May 5, 1664. He was still living in 1677, but died not long afterwards, leaving posterity, who assumed the name of Swanson.

Lars Svensson Käckin, in 1644 occupied like Rambo, in 1648 a freeman.
Måns Andersson, *ditto*.

Joel Thorsson, *ditto*.

Mårten Göttersson, in 1644 engaged like Rambo, in 1648 described as "labourer."

Besides the foregoing, the name of Clas Jansson, "freeman," is also given in the *Rulle*, possibly incorrectly for Carl Jansson, who did not come to America, however, till 1641.—TRANS.

¹ Hazard's *Annals*, pp. 50, 56, 57.

² In the Royal Archives. The accounts are of the simplest kind, and yield no more specific information.

indifferent people are to be found in all Sweden, than those who are now here," says he. They had brought with them, too, an insufficient supply of domestic animals, it seems. The new chief, therefore, did not harmonize with those who till then had directed the affairs of the colony, namely, Kling and Huyghen. This lack of unity displayed itself immediately after the arrival of the Second Expedition, with respect to the question, what conduct should be observed in relation to the Hollenders stationed at Fort Nassau. The former commanders desired to employ force, in case the Dutch laid obstacles in the way of the Swedish settlers, while the new Governor preferred, in accordance with his instructions, to proceed gently as long as possible. When, on the 21st of April, Hollender was pursuing his way up the river in the sloop, in passing Fort Nassau he was saluted with three shots, but made no reply to this act of hostility, and quietly continued his course. He purchased land of the Indians higher up, and erected three pillars about eight or nine (Swedish) miles above Christina for a boundary; a fourth was set up afterwards, below the fort.¹ Returning from his journey on the 25th of April, he lay at anchor in front of Fort Nassau, and sent thither a letter, to which he received no answer, shot being once more discharged after the Swedish sloop. New protests, also, were subsequently issued by the Dutch, who proclaimed themselves proprietors of the whole territory along the river. No further collisions with the Dutch are mentioned in the letters from Hollender, which are preserved, and of which the last was written in December, 1640.² Probably, the respectable political position of Sweden, and the good relations then existing between Sweden and Holland, conduced to protect the Swedish colony against the notoriously inconsiderate West India Company. Less regard was shown by the latter towards the English. When a party of

¹ It was at this time, probably, the land was purchased as far as Trenton Falls: the latter are situated a little more than nine German miles above Christina, but the computation could not be so very exact. See page 280.

² P. Hollender to the chancellor, dated May 13, June 8, and December 3, 1640. The Oxenstjerna papers.

sixty persons from New England established themselves, in 1641, on the eastern shore of the Delaware, they were attacked with violence by the Dutch, and disturbed in their trade with the Indians.¹ The Swedes hastened to buy once more from the savages the land where the English had settled, which comprised a tract about twelve German miles in length, reckoning from Cape May, on the east side of the river. On the western side they had, in 1642, already purchased the whole territory from Cape Henlopen to Trenton Falls, a distance of thirty German miles, with the right to extend their limits towards the interior at their pleasure.²

What further transpired in the Swedish colony during the governorship of Peter Hollender, or from April, 1640, till February, 1643, is not known. The only statement we can find, regarding this period, is one drawn from American sources, to the effect that a general sickness prevailed in 1642 among the settlers on the Delaware, both Dutch and Swedes.³ We are better informed as to the measures taken in the mother country for strengthening the settlement. In May, 1640, the *Kalmar Nyckel* started on her homeward voyage, and arrived at Gottenburg by the following July. Lieutenant Måns Kling accompanied the vessel to Sweden, as we discover from his commission from the government, dated September 26.⁴ He was instructed to recruit in the Mining Region (*Bergslagen*)⁵ people "for the West Indies or Vir-

¹ Hazard's *Annals*, pp. 58, 59, 62. Cf., however, Ferris's *Settlements*. p. 55.

² This may be inferred from Governor Printz's *Instructions*, 1642, §§ 5 and 6. (These give the northern boundary on the eastern shore as "Narraticons kil," now Raccoon Creek.—TRANS.)

³ Hazard's *Annals*, p. 62, following Winthrop's *Journal*.

⁴ Commission for Måns Kling, dated September 26, 1640. Shortly before (July 30), the Governor in the Province of Örebro had received orders to prevail upon the unsettled ("ostadige") Finns to betake themselves, with their wives and children, to New Sweden. *Registr. Handl. rör. Skand. Hist.* xxix. p. 213.

⁵ Certain parts of Sweden, especially in the Provinces of Westmanland and Dalarne, abounding in mines, iron-works, forges, foundries, and so forth.—TRANS.

ginia, where New Sweden is situated," a colony founded, it is affirmed, "that the inhabitants of Sweden may profit by the wealth of that land, so rich in valuable merchandise, as well as increase their traffic with foreign nations, and become expert at sea." Particularly should he seek to enlist the "roaming Finns" ("*drift-finnar*"), who were wont to live free of charge in the houses of the inhabitants of the Swedish forests. We find the former Lieutenant-Colonel Johan Printz acting in the same commission the following year in northern Finland,¹ having been dismissed the service shortly before in consequence of a dishonorable capitulation,² and so returned from fighting in Germany. It was, probably,³ the people collected by Kling, who were sent off in May, 1641, on the ship *Charitas*, from Stockholm to Gottenburg, to be transferred from thence to New Sweden; the list comprises thirty-two persons, of whom four were criminals, but the remainder went either as servants in the employment of the Company, or else to better their fortunes.⁴ It is likely they were met in Gottenburg by several emigrants from western Sweden:⁵ for the Governor in Värmland and Dal received orders, dated April 16, that the forest-destroying Finns,⁶ whom he had captured and imprisoned, provided they could not

¹ Letter, without date, from Printz to the chancellor from Korsholm near Vasa.

² The capitulation of Chemnitz, certainly, was dishonorable, and the statement of Anton von Stiernman, quoted by Acrelius, exhibits the Lieutenant-Colonel's subsequent conduct in an unfavorable light. Mr. Sprinchorn, in his *Kolonien Nya Sveriges Historia* (Stockholm, 1878), cites Pufendorf (*Drott. Christinas hist.*, bok. xii. § 9) as saying, that the fortress was surrendered in consequence of the cowardice of the citizens and Printz's soldiers, and notwithstanding the fact that, during a five days' siege, only ten men had been lost to the enemy's two hundred.—TRANS.

³ The *Rulle* of 1648, referred to in a former foot-note, removes all doubt upon this point.—TRANS.

⁴ List among Documents relating to New Sweden in the Royal Archives.

⁵ This fact, also, is attested by the *Rulle* of 1648.—TRANS.

⁶ Described in a royal mandate to the same person, dated July 29, as people who, "against our Edict and Prohibition, destroy the forests by setting tracts of wood on fire, in order to sow in the ashes, and who mischievously fell trees."—TRANS.

give security, should be held in readiness to be sent to America; and the Governor in the Province of Skaraborg was by letter directed to permit a trooper, condemned for having broken into the cloister garden at Varnhem,¹ to choose between the punishments of hanging and embarking for New Sweden.² By some accounts in the chamber of archives we find further, that, between the autumn of 1640 and the spring of 1641, a variety of purchases were made, both in Holland and at Gottenburg, for the equipment of the Third Expedition to the Delaware.³ The persons, who are mentioned as taking part in these preparations, were Spiring, Major Clerck, and the agents Le Thor and v. Schotingen, while, on the other hand, the name of Blommaert is not met with. The Expedition this time consisted of the old well-tried *Kalmar Nyckel* and the *Charitas* (a vessel which was made ready at Stockholm), and its cost was computed at somewhat over 35,000 florins. Nothing more is known of the Third Expedition, which sailed, however, for New Sweden in 1641.⁴

The persons interested, as already stated, had long since entertained the thought of appropriating the whole or a part of the funds of the Southern Ship Company for the expenses of the next sea-voyage, and the furtherance of their colonization scheme. This plan, which had been first proposed by Spiring, was executed, also, during Spiring's visit to Sweden, in the summer of 1642. In the months of July and August several consultations with him were held in the *Råd*,

¹ A monastery in Westergothland, devoted at this period to royal uses. The trooper, it is alleged, was guilty of "destroying and cutting down six apple-trees and two cherry-trees."—TRANS.

² These letters, printed in *Handl. rör. Skand. Hist.* xxix. pp. 217-8.

³ Since this is expressly called the *third* voyage to New Sweden, it is probable that the projected expedition, mentioned in the letters of the government to Fleming, dated April 13 and 28, 1640 ("the ships which go to New Sweden, to be well equipped and commanded by Johan Dufva," "the five ships which are to go to Virginia"), did not come off.

⁴ *Specification über der dritten Viaggio de Nova Suecia in anno 1641.* Major Richard Clerck's account of what he spent for the equipment of the ship *Kalmar Nyckel* in 1640-1, and so forth. (For a pretty full list of the colonists who came to New Sweden with this Expedition see *NORRIS* at the end of this number of the *MAGAZINE*.—TRANS.)

the *Räkningekammar*, and privately, the partners in the Ship Company being invited to attend. The result was the formation of a new company under the name of the West India or American Company (called, also, "*Compagnie de Nova Suecia*"). Its capital was fixed at 36,000 *riksdaler*; the old Southern Ship Company entered into it with half that sum, or 18,000 *rd.*; the crown contributed one-sixth, or 6000 *rd.*; the chancellor, P. Spiring, and the heirs of the great chancellor of justice each one-twelfth, and the treasurer and Clas Fleming each one twenty-fourth¹—this statement, without doubt, including what had already been expended for the first company of 1637. Moreover, a transfer was made to the new company of the monopoly of the tobacco trade, granted to the Southern Company in 1641. Finally, also, it was decided that the crown should pay the salaries of a governor for the colony, and of other necessary civil and military officers. Lieutenant-Colonel Johan Printz, before referred to, was commissioned Governor on the 15th of August, 1642, and detailed *Instructions* for his guidance were issued the same day. On the 30th of August a certain "budget for the government in New Sweden" was adopted, mentioning a governor with a salary of 800 *rd.*, a lieutenant, a sergeant, a corporal, a gunner, a trumpeter, and a drummer, besides twenty-four private soldiers, as well as, in the civil list, a preacher, a clerk, a surgeon, a provost, and a hangman—the whole estimate amounting to 3020 *rd.*, of which 2620 *rd.* were to be furnished by the crown from the tobacco excise.² In Amsterdam and Gottenburg (the Company's headquarters and *dépôt* in Sweden) special factors were appointed on behalf of the Company, and the chief direction of the whole was entrusted to Clas Fleming, who was assisted in his charge

¹ From later accounts we find the capital of the Company was by degrees increased: thus the city of Viborg joined it with 2000 *rd.*, the commissary in New Sweden, Henrik Hnyghen, with the same amount, and through the Southern Ship Company 12,000 *rd.*, in addition, were placed in it.

² In the royal ledger for the year 1644 New Sweden is rated at only 1200 *daler*, silver money, or 800 *rd.*: to this sum we must, probably, add the income from the tobacco excise.

by Beyer, even after the latter became postmaster-general. On Fleming's death (in 1644) no head-director was named as his successor, and in this fact, combined with the remissness of the crown, when the colony stood in need of contributions of money, or other help, we are to seek the main cause of the feebleness and tardy growth of the settlement. Unlike the former regency, Queen Christina's government does not seem to have appreciated the importance of the American colonization scheme: "this," wrote Per Brahe in 1643 to Printz, "in our judgment, truly is great, and greater than many esteem it."¹

With regard to the preparations for the Fourth and greatest Expedition, under the command of Printz, we have little to communicate, except that the Governors in the Forest and Mining Provinces received orders, as before, to send to New Sweden Finns, who had been guilty of destroying the woods, selecting those who were "strong and able-bodied."² The Expedition, which was composed of the ships *Fuma* and *Svanen*, left Gottenburg on the 1st of November, 1642, and arrived at Christina February 15, 1643. The clergyman, Johan Campanius, has given a short description of the voyage, inserted by his grandson in the well-known book on New Sweden.³ With this period the history of the colony begins,

¹ Concerning the foregoing statements see *Rådsprotok.*, June 4 and 17, and July 27, 1642; several Accounts among Documents regarding New Sweden in the Royal Archives; the Governor's *Instructions* and the Budget in the Registry, the *Instructions* being also printed in Acrelius's *History* (Reynolds's Translation, pp. 30 *et seq.*); Johan Beyer to the chancellor, June 21, 1645, among the Oxenstjerna papers; Per Brahe to Printz, November 9, 1643 (*Conc.*), *Sko Kloster*.

² Royal Letter to several Governors, dated August 1, 1642. *Registr.*

³ So far as can be ascertained, no list of the colonists who accompanied Printz has been preserved; but, besides the Governor's wife and daughter, Armgott, the Rev. Johan Campanius Holm, "*junker*" Knut Liljehöök (serving as a soldier in 1644 at Elfsborg), and Måns Kling (who had come out before in 1638 and 1641) (*Sprinchorn, op. cit.*), we gather from the *Rulle* of 1648, already mentioned, the following names:

Knut Persson, clerk, residing in 1644 at Tinicum, still acting in the same capacity in 1648.

Jöran Kyn Snöhvit, a soldier in the Governor's guard at Tinicum in 1644,

in general, to assume a clearer aspect; notwithstanding, the elucidation of the subject is not yet complete, owing to the fact that several important documents, unfortunately, are lost. Among these, for example, is the first official report sent by Governor Printz from New Sweden, for the year 1643. We possess only his private letter to the Chancellor, dated Chris-

afterwards the chief colonist at Upland. For an account of him see *THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE*, vol. ii. pp. 325 *et seq.*

Elias Gyllengren, a soldier in the Governor's guard at Tinicum in 1644, in 1648 gunner at Korsholm. In May, 1654, he held the post of lieutenant, and took part in the seizure of Fort Casimir by Governor Rising. "Lieutenant Gyllengren, with our soldiers," says Peter Lindström in his MS. account of the affair, "forced his way into the fort, by the order of Commander Sven Schute, took possession of the guns, and, striking down the Dutch flag, raised the Swedish in its stead."

Anders Andersson Homan, born in Sweden in December, 1620, a soldier in the Governor's guard at Tinicum in 1644, still a soldier in 1648, residing in 1677 at Carkoons Hook, in 1697 at Trumpeter's Creek, buried at Upland in September, 1700. His wife Catharine was born in Finland, and was still living in 1697. He had several children.

Hans Lüneburger, a soldier in the Governor's guard at Tinicum in 1644, in 1648 still a soldier.

Lars Andersson, *ditto*.

Nils Andersson, *ditto*.

Michel Nilsson, smith, in 1644 at Upland.

Gregorius van Dyck, sheriff, residing in 1644 at Elfsborg, and holding his office till 1661.

Sven Andersson, drummer, in 1644 at Elfsborg.

Jacob Svensson, in 1644 a soldier at Elfsborg, in 1648 gunner at Christina, in 1658 ensign.

Nicklaus Bock, or Borck, in 1644 a soldier at Elfsborg, in 1648 corporal.

Johan Gustafsson, in 1644 a soldier at Elfsborg, still a soldier in 1648.

Peter Meyer, *ditto*.

Isack van Eysen, *ditto*.

Constantinos Grönebergh, *ditto*.

Peter Jochimson, *ditto*.

Joel Nilsson Skreddere, *ditto*.

Johan Olofsson, provost at Christina in 1644, in 1648 a soldier.

Lars Jacobsson, a soldier at Christina in 1644, in 1648 still a soldier.

Thomas Jöransson Timberman, carpenter, in 1644 on the island at Christina.

Mårten Mårtensson Glaasere, in 1644 cultivating tobacco for the Company on the plantation at Christina, in 1648 a freeman.—*TRANS.*

tina, April 14, 1643. "It is a remarkably fine land," says he, speaking of that country, "with all excellent qualities a man can possibly desire on earth." The earliest detailed account of New Sweden appears in Printz's second official report, dated June 20, 1644. So far as we are aware, this document has not appeared in print, and, since it must be known to very few, we cannot, we think, more fittingly conclude the history of the founding of New Sweden than by inserting it here.¹

¹ Translations of this and of certain hitherto unprinted documents connected with the history of New Sweden would form a valuable addition to the volumes already published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.—
TRANS.